MISS MARKHAM'S PLIGHT.

THE FORMER BURLESQUE QUEEN LIVING IN POVERTY IN BROOKLYN.

Pensioner on the Charity of Friends, the Woman of the "Velvet Volce and the Lost Arms of the Venus do Milo" Tells of the Days of Rer Footlight Triumphs, Hard times in the theatrical business have afsected all classes of public entertainers from he variety stage dancer to the star. Here is Pauline Markham, who had all New York at her bet in the days when burlesque was a novelty. mbsisting on the charity of her friends in a ooklyn boarding house, and trying in vain to

find a place on the stage where she can earn

enough to support herself.

There will be few of the young bucks of twenty years ago to whom the name Pauline Markham all not bring back recollections of the beautiful blonde girl who came over from England in '69 with Lydia Thompson. Lydia Thompson's bur lesque troupe was the real name of the combut before it had been here a week all pany, but before it mad better New York was talking of the company as Lydia Thompson's blondes, although of the leading characters Miss Thompson herself and Pauling Markham were the only fair-haired ones in it. The troupe's popularity was instantaneous, and none of the dashing burlesquers was more popular than Pauline Markham, The young English girl-she was then only 18 years old-was not only a beauty but she had a dashing style and s quick wit that soon made her a queen of the stage set. In those days that set included many men of wealth and brains and wit, who made their friends among the best and most talented actors and actresses. It was one of these, Richard Grant White, who made Pauline Markham

famous in a phrase.
"She has a voice of velvet and the lost arms of the Venus de Milo," he wrote. Had there been freak agents in those days

that phrase would have been in big print all over the city, but the public took it up; it was bandled from mouth to mouth, and thereafter wherever the young actress went she found that the terse description had preceded her. In those days burlesque held the same place that opera bouffe now holds, and "Ixion," as given by Lydia Thompson's company at Wood's Museum, now Daly's Theatre, was the rage. From there it went to Niblo's Garden, where it ran for two months to tremendous houses. On the Western circuit, and in fact all over the country, the same success attended the troupe, and no one, not even Miss Thompson herself, was more popular than Pauline Markham as Venus. Bac Niblo's they went, welcomed by all the of the city. After a long run of "Irion," Miss Markham left Lydia Thompso going to the Black Crook company. Here here going to the Black Crook company. Here her success was as instantaneous as it had been in the burlesque, and in Stelacta she had even more admirers than she had as Venus.

In this company were Houfanti, the dancer; Bossie Ludlow; Lizzie Kelsey, Mrs. Wright, Charles Morton, and Ben Maginley. The piece was puton by Jarrett & Palmer with a magnificence said never to have been excelled in any production since. At this time Pauline Markham was living on East Fifteenth street in beautiful apartments. There she entertained lavishly. Among her friends who used to come there was Miss Harland of Lydia Thompson's troupe, now Mrs. Brander Matthews, wife of the author. Miss Markham also knew Brander Matthews through Richard Grant White, who was for many years an intimate friend of hers. While she was in the "Black Crook "she acquired a fine collection of diamonds, and one night she came on the stage wearing all her rings. So many did she have that her fingers and thumbs of both hands were completely covered by them, and the action of her hands was so impeded that she could scarcely hold her wand. For five years Miss Markham was with the "Black Crook," and then she went South and out of the gay world of which she had been the queen regent. She nover reappeared in that character. necess was as instantaneous as it had been in When a Sun reporter called to see her yester.

character.

When a Sun reporter called to see her yesterday in a Lawrence street boarding house he found a woman who, despite the marks which a stage life of twenty years had left on her face, is very attractive. She still has the curly light hair that made her the most prominent of Lydia Thompson's blondes, and wonderfully bright eyes. In manner she is rather American than English, but her pronunciation of the word "been," for instance, tells of her English birth just as surely as her use of the idiom "quite some "shows her American training. She readily told of her varied life.

"They say that we stage people never know enough to put by for a rainy day," said she, "and it has certainly been true in my case. If I had now all that I have wasted, or a small part of it, I should not be depending on my friends. And I have been cheated out of money, too. Lawyers, you know—but that isn't what you want to know, is it? You want to know about my life. Well, I was educated for the stage in England, and came over here with Lydia Thompson, and for a few years my life was all gayety and success, and I lived it up as one drinks up a glass of champagna."

Miss Markham told of her life here when she was with Lydia Thompson, and afterward with the "Black Crook."

"Then I went South." she continued, "with my own company in burlesone and we played in

Miss Markham told of her life here when she was with Lydis Thompson, and afterward with the "Black Crook."

"Then I went South," she continued, "with my own company in burlesque, and we played in New Orleans for two months. There I met Gen. M. B. V. MacMahon, who followed me to New York to marry me. We were married and his father, a rich banker in Galveston, falled soon after. He was ruined. We went to London, and there my husband died, leaving me nothing. Our son is now living in London. America, where I had been so successful, occurred to me as being my best resource, so I came back and went to Cincinnati to take the part of Ralph Rackstrase in "Pinafore." It is a tenor part, of course, but my voice then was of great range and I could sing the part all right. I also took charge of the music and selected the orchestra for the plece, for I had had thorough musical training. Afterward I sang Josephine in "Pinafore." I don't suppose many others have been both hero and heroine in an opera. Then we went West, and I had a delightful time in Arizona, where I knew all the military people, and where I stayed for a few months resting. After that I came back to New York and to my old part as Stalacta in the "Black Crook," this time with the Kiralfys, but I soon saw that the best days of burlesque had passed, and that it had no more a hold on the first-class theatres.
"So I decided to go into drams. I went in a

few months resting. After that I came back to New York and to my old part as Stalecia in the "Black Crook," this time with the Kiraifys, but I soon saw that the best days of burlesque had passed, and that it had no more a hold on the first-class theatres.

"So I decided to go into drama. I went in a summer company, in which was Randolph Murray. We were married, and four years ago we were divorced. No particular reason; just tired of each other, I suppose. We are still friendly enough when we meet. Before our divorce we had bad luck with a comedy, and lost a lot of money, as we then had our own company. I was penniless when my husband left me, and went with the "Night Owls" company. When my engagement with that was over, I went out with "Her Husband" a very good sort of play, and in Louisville fell into an excavation and broke my leg. I sued for \$10,000, and got a verdict of \$4.000. The case is now before the Court of Appeals and heaven only knows when I'll get my money. In the mean time I'm living here on the kindness of my friends. I've tried to get a place, but everything seems to be full, and I can't find anything.

"I can see," continued Miss Markham sadly, "how the times pass one. People don't know me any more. They know my name, but not mis. Not long ago I sat in a car and heard two middle-aged men discuss me. Both had seem me in the gala days of the old "linek Crook." One insisted that I was dead, while the other maintained that I had left the stage and was living in a country place in England which I had bought. The managers don't know me, either, And most of my friends are dead. Jim Fisk was a good friend to me, and when he was killed it was a great blow, for he was going to put me on on a grand scale at the Grand Opera House. John Stetson, too, was a friend of mine until we described by the firm of my friends are dead. Jim Fisk was a good friend to me, and when he was killed it was a great blow, for he was going to put me on on a grand scale at the Grand Opera House. John Stetson, too, was a friend of

ENTICED AWAY BY AN ITALIAN Fourteen-year-old Maggie Gore Found Locked Up in Bleecker Street.

Maggie Gore is an Irish girl, fourteen years eld, who has been living with her aunt, Mrs. Mary Curry, at 352 West Twelfth street. On New Year's eve she disappeared.

Mrs. Curry heard a few days ago that Maggie

Policeman Howe of the Mercer street station a a friend of Mrs. Curry. She told him of the disappearance of her niece. He found that an ond floor of the big tenement at 176 Bleecker street. He went there and found the rooms were rented by John Starker, 31 years old. He rapped on the door. Some one extensed him. He asked if Mangis force was living there. The value said that she was the purson, but that she could not get out, as the man she was living with had taken the key. Horse, placed his shoulder to the door and burst topes. He took the girl to the Mercer street Mation house.

spen. He took the girl to the Mercer street estation house.
She said she had only been living with Starker for the east week. Previous to that the had been living with Lorenzo Sinath at 172 life-cker street. He keeps a coal and wood store at that address and lives in the rear. He was to man who entired her away from her sunt's home, she said. A frequent visitor to his place was Starker, who finally induced her to go and live with him.

Both men and the girl were brought to the jefferson Market Court yesterday. Judge Taintor heid the men for abduction, and the girl was turned over to the Society for the Provention of Crushty to Children.

AGAINST THE PITHIAN BILL. Shipbuilding Maine's Legislature Sends

Protest to Congress. AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 10 .- In the House this norning Mr. Twitchell announced that he had motion in his hands in which his constituents were interested. It was addressed to Congress and in condemnation of the free ship bill now before Congress. Mr. Twitchell pictured the result of admitting to American registry for eign-built vessels. If the Fithian bill passed he said, we might as well close up our ship yards. He asked that the rules be suspended and the memorial have its two several readings and be passed to be engrossed, so as to reach Congress this week.

The memorial was in substance as follows: The State of Maine has long been the largest builder of sailing ships of any State in the Union. For over a century and a half, ship building and ship owning, and traders dependent on the same, have given employment to th population of 200,000 souls within our borders aseparably connected with American shipping. the building, the owning, and sailing of ships To the measure pending in Congress, which our people believe will compass the destruction of the industry of our State, it cannot remain a

"If our registry laws have failed to increase our tonnage engaged in the foreign trade, which is not protected from foreign competition, in domestic tonnage, where they give full protec-tion, we have built up a fleet larger than any

tion, we have built up a fleet larger than any other nation.

"We ask our countrymen to recall the fact that under these laws in the crisis of three great wars. Maine has been enabled, out of proportion to her numerical strength, to contribute to the national glory and success upon the sea, and to take warning that a repeal of these laws, while it means ruin to so many of our people, will be also a deadlier blow to the national security and national defence. Therefore be it

"Resolved, That in the name of our State, united without regard to party, we protest against such repeal, and that a copy thereof be sent to the President and Congress of the United States."

sent to the Fresident and Congress of the United States."

Mr. Hamlin of Elisworth and Mr. Spear of Rockland seconded the adoption of the me-morial, and it had a unanimous passage. It was also passed in the same manner by the Senate. Mr. Spofford of Hancock supported the motion briefly. It will be signed by the Governor and forwarded to Washington.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE MEETS.

Jeroloman Takes an Active Part-Bonds for the College Place Widening. Mayor Strong presided yesterday at the first

neeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportion ment that has been held since he took office Barker of the Department of Taxes Secretary. Fitch directed things. President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen debated every item

A resolution was passed authorizing the issue of \$778,772.36 of city improvement bonds to pay the assessment on the city for the opening

of \$778,772.30 of city improvement bonds to pay the assessment on the city for the opening and widening of College place. The Sinking Fund Commission was requested by resolution to exempt the bonds from taxation.

A request was received from Commissioner of Public Works Daly that \$500,000 be appropriated to purify the Croton water shed. The request was referred to the Comptroller.

The issue of \$520,000 of assessment bonds for the payment of contractors who have work under way in the annexed district was authorized. Property owners will be assessed for the work and the money will thus revert to the city. Mayor Strong had this explained to him before he would vote for the issuing of the bonds. Corporation Counsei Clark said that the Board should make people pay their accessments. The Comptroller said that in many instances the property would have to be sold by the city for the amount of the assessments. President Jeroloman said emphatically that the people might as well pay up now as later. The matter was laid over.

President Jeroloman and Comptroller Fitch had a discussion over the payment of a printers' bill for \$130. The Commission appointed to revise the laws affecting public education incurred the bill. The Comptroller said that the bill was excessive and should be cut down. President Jeroloman held that the bill having been audited by the Commissioners should be paid. Mr. Jeroloman said that the printer. Charles G. Burgoyne, had done his printing for years, but he was not influenced by that fact. Mayor Strong moved to have the matter laid over until the Comptroller could demonstrate by figures that the bill was excessive.

Charles V. Adee was resilected Clerk to the Board. The salary is \$3,000.

LUMP SALES BY INSOLVENTS. Draft of a Bill to Prevent Such Boings as

One of the results of the recent sale by J. Lichtenstein & Sons of their entire stock of dry goods to Ehrich Bros. was a meeting which was held yesterday at the law offices of Blumenstiel and Hirsch, in the Mutual Reserve building, of lawyers representing creditors of the Lichten steins. Among them were Benjamin F. Einstein, Hirsch, and Herman Joseph.

They agreed on this draft of a bill designed to prevent such sales in contemplation of insolvency, and they will send it to Albany.

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful hereafter for SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful hereafter for any merchant or trader, being insolvent or in contemplation of insolvency, to make any conveyance, transfer, or disposition of his property with intent thereby to prevent his property from being distributed among his creditors equally; or with intent to hinder, delay, defraud, or impede his creditors in the collection of their debts. And in the event that such transfer, conveyance, or disposition of property is made by such insolvent debtor to any person having reasonable cause to believe that such debtor is insolvent, or intends thereby to discontinue the reasonable or intends thereby to discontinue the usual conduct of the business, or to prevent his property from being distributed among his creditors equally, such transfer or disposition shall be used to a creditors.

void as to creditors.

SEC. 2. The fact that such transfer, conveyance, or other disposition of the debtors' property as described in the foregoing section is not made in the usual and ordinary course of business of the debtor shall be prima facie evidence

of fraud.

SEC. 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting any bona-fide pledge by the debtor for the purpose of raising money in good faith with which to carry on and continue his business in the ordinary course, nor to prohibit the making of a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors under the provisions of law as they now exist.

THE BRIDGET GORMAN INQUEST.

Her Beath. "Lize, the Man," who killed Lee Fong's girl, Bridget Gorman, at 20 Mott street, early on Sun-day morning by throwing a lighted lamp at her, was in the Coroners' court yesterday, when Coroner O'Meagher held an inquest into the death of Bridget Gorman. Mrs. Bender of the Rescue Band in Doyer street sat on one side of her, and her counsel, Daniel O'Reilly, on the

her, and her counsel, Daniel O'Reilly, on the other. Self-defence will be her plea. Her real name is Lizzie Bogan.

The Coroner announced that, as the jury's duty was simply to determine the cause of the woman's death, little testimony would be necessary. The principal witness was Paddy Ford, a Bowery boy. Hessid:

"Well, Coroner and gents, I live down on Cherry street. I was at the party, certainly. It was me that rushed the can all night. Oh, yes, I saw the scrap all right. The two girls were both mad and picked up beer glasses to throw at each other's mugs. They fired away pretty lively for a while, but nobody got hit, till Lize picked up the lampand flurg it, and first I knew Lee Fong's girl was after. I wanted to save her, so I beat her with a pillow, and put it out. Then I ran for a cop. That's all I know about it."

The jury found that Bridget Gorman died at the hands of Lizzie Bogan. Lizzie was lessaway cursing.

Brooklyn Police Pensioners.

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn will soon have a bill drafted by Corporation Counsel McDonald which will make material changes in the present Police Pension law. Members of the force who have completed twenty years of service are now permitted to retire on half pay, regardiess of their age or physical conditions. It is Commissioner Weller's intention to have the age limit fixed at sixty years. He said yester-

is Commissioner Weiler's intention to have the age limit fixed at sixty years. He said yeater-day:

It is unfair to the taxpayer that an able-bodied man, who has been on the police force twenty years and is still in the prime of life, should be allowed to retire on a pension. When a man has been disabled in the service or is physically unable to perform the dutier required of him he ought to be permitted to retire with a pension.

The Huckleberry Wins a Damage Suit. George Lindgren, 7 years old, was killed at 135th street and Willia avenue by a car of the Union Railway Company. His father, Ernest A. Lindgren, brought suit for \$5,000 damages A Lindgren brought suit for so, on damages for the loss of the boy's services. At the trial yesterday before Judge McAdam the witnesses for the plaintiff swore that the car was running twelve miles an hour, and ran down the boy before he could escape. The other side had evidence to show that the boy ran is front of the car, and that it was impossible to step the car. Yestlict for the defendant.

GOV. ALTGELD'S MESSAGE.

HE TALKS ABOUT "GOVERNMENS

BY INJUNCTIONS." the President, He Says Later, Can Send Troops Where He Thinks Fit, His Powers Are the Same as the Cent of Bussia's SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10,-Gov. Altgeld, at 11 o'clock this morning, transmitted his message to the General Assembly. Copies of it were delivered in both Houses by the Governor's private accretary, and read by the clerks of the

respective Houses. In the course of his message, which would fill two columns of THE SUN, he discusses the Pullman strike at great length. In this part he deals with what he terms "government by injunctions." He begins by saying that during the last two or three years the usurpation of power on the part of the Federal Judiciary, assumed a form that is destroying the very foundations of republican government.

"During the last two years the people of this country have repeatedly witnessed the operation of an entirely new form of government, which was never before heard of among men in either monarchy or republic-that is, govern ment by injunction, whereby a Federal Judge, not content with deciding controversies brought into his court, not content with exercising the judicial functions, proceeds to legislate and ther to administrate. He issues a ukase which he calls an injunction forbidding whatever he pleases and what the law does not forbid, and thus legislates for himself; he makes things penal which the law does not make penal; he deprives men of the right of trial by jury when the law guarantees this right, and he then enforces this ukase by imprisonmentthrowing men into prison not for violating a law, but for being guilty of contempt of court in disregarding one of these injunctions. During the last two years some of these Judges actually enjoined men from quitting the employment of a railroad. These injunctions are a great con-venience to corporations, when they can be had for the asking by a corporation lawyer, and these were the processes of the court to enforce which the President sent the Federal troops to

for the asking by a corporation lawyer, and these were the processes of the court to enforce which the President sent the Federal troops to Chicago."

Gov. Altgeld dismisses as a stale pretence the contention that the Federal Judges based the injunctions on the Inter-State Commerce law. This act he describes as "as harmless as a dead rabbit" so far as it regulated or controlled the railroads. He declares that the Federal Judges proceeded to hold section after section of the law to be unconstitutional so far as it affected the roads. "Then." he continues, "after having thus mullified an act of Congress intended for the protection of the people they turned around and made of it a club with which to break the backs of the men who toll with their hands—men whom Congress did not think of legislating against."

The Governor also had something to say about the control of railroads by the Federal courts when receivers have been appointed by those courts. "Anything done to the railroads is treated as a contempt of court," he exclaims. "If you commit an offence against a railroad that is in the hands of its owners you will be prosecuted in the county where the offence is committed and may be sent to the penitentiary. But if you tread on the grass or throw a stone at a railroad that has been robbed by speculators and then put into the hands of a receiver to freeze out stockholdera, you will be guilty of contempt of some court sitting several hundred miles away, and you will be liable to be carried thither, there to be tried, not by a jury, but by that Court whose awful dignity you have offended. It is in connection with these bankrupt roads that most of the outrageous injunctions were issued during the last two years."

The question of President Cleveland's authority to send Federal troops into the State of Illinois is debated briefly, Gov. Altgeld declares that Mr. Cleveland's action was an entirely new departure in the history of our Government and avoilation of the Constitution as it had been understood for a century.

Emperor William or the Czar of Russia. Neither of these potentates ever claimed anything more."

Gov. Altgeld concludes his message with a statement of his views on "Anarchy and the preservation of Government." He declares that the marked feature of the age is consolidation. The trusts, he says, destroy all competition as to the public and as to labor. They arbitrarily fix the prices of goods on the one hand and the rate of wages on the other, and neither the public nor the laborer has any remedy.

"Prompted by the instinct of self-preservation, the laborers of the country are endeavoring to form combinations. They see that unless they can meet combination with combination they must soon be reduced to abject poverty and hopeless slavery. The Federal courts, which have always been the special guardians of corporations and capitalistic combinations, seem to be determined to crush labor organizations. At present the status seems to be this: Combinations by capital against the public and against labor have succeeded, no matter by what means, and the men who accomplished it are patriots: combinations among laborers for self-protection have failed, and the men who advocate them are enemies of society."

If these conditions are to continue, Gov. Altgeld declares, the fate of the American laborer is sealed. The process, however, will produce discontent, disturbance, and has never yet succeeded—not even in Russia. It will be a sorry day for our country when we shall have only the very rich on the one hand and the crushed and spiritless poor on the other. It behooves every friend of republican institutions to give these things most serious consideration."

Contest of Father Brady's Will,

PORT JERVIS, Jan. 10.—An interesting will case is being tried before the Hon. R. C. Coleman, the Surrogate of Orange county, this week, a Goshen. The first hearing took place on Monday. Father Brady, a wealthy Catholic priest of Montgomery, Orange county, died at that place some time ago. In his will he bequeathed o several Catholic institutions money and valnable paintings amounting to nearly \$50,000. Of this amount nearly \$30,000 was to go to St Joseph's Seminary, which is represented in the hearing by Mr. Smyth of New York city. The

hearing by Mr. Smyth of New York city. The law provides that charitable bequests are void if the testator does not live sixty days after making the will. Father Brady died ten days after his will was made. He evidently was aware of this provision of the law, as he provided that in case any of the bequest should fail the property should go to Archbishop Corrigan absolutely.

Mr. Charles F. Dunn of Paterson, who drew the will, testified that it was the intention of the deceased to give the property to the Archbishop to carry out his charitable gifts. Mr. Harrison Nanny of Goshen, who represents the conjectant, Margaret Brady, a sister of the deceased, who now lives in Ireland, is confident that these portions of the bequest will be declared void, inasmuch as the testimony shows that the gift to the Archbishop was but an exion. Mr. James Brady, a brother living in Ireland, has withdrawn from the contest. Aside from the real estate and other personal property. Father Brady is said to have possessed paintings to the value of nearly \$75,000.

To Be Extradited from Holland,

Assistant District Attorney McManus received a telegram yesterday from Secretary of State Gresham, informing him of the arrest, in Woerden, Holland, of Carglo L. Carmiguani, against whom there is an indictment pending in this city for grand larceny. Carmignani was formerly employed by Raymond & Whitcomb, tourist agents, at 31 East Fourteenth street. On Aug. & Father Peter J. O'Carroll of St. Francis Kavier's Church purchased a passage ticket to Rome on the French line of steamships from Raymond & Whitcomb, paying Carmignani \$25 for it. Carmignani, as alleged, pocketed the money. Two weeks later he forged the signature of Raymond & Whitcomb to an order upon the French line of steamships for two tickets to Havre for Mr. and Mrs. C. de Cavada, for the steamship sailing on Aug. 28. He obtained the tickets and sailed on the steamship with a voung woman. A few days after his arrival at Havre he sold the return tickets in London, receiving the payment in notes. He was traced by the numbers on some of the notes and errested. His stealings are said to have amounted to \$2,000. formerly employed by Raymond & Whitcomb,

In the case of the United States against We

myas Henderson, the Circuit Court of Appeals decided yesterday that theatrical costumes should be admitted to this country duty free as tools of trade, although the costumes are im-ported for the use of employees of a firm of which the importer is a member. This decision reverses a decision of Judge Shipman. Duties to the amount of \$5,000 had been paid under necess. M'MUBRAY'S TRIEF CHASE.

A Youthful Hurgier Scared Him, but the ex-Alderman Followed Him, Ex-Alderman James G. McMurray keeps stationery store at 438 Fourth avenue. He

eleeps in the rear of the store.

Philip Murray is a seventeen-year-old east-side tough. He climbed up on the railing yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, and reached the fan light in the front door and easily got in-

side the store.

He spied the cash register at the further end of the store, and broke it open. It contains \$2,50 in small change. The next articles he noticed were nine penknives that had been placed on the showcase. He put these in his pocket. The noise he made awoke Mr. Mc-

"Say, youse shet your mouth, see, and open dat door," said the burgiar.

"Why don't you get out the way you came in?" said the ex-Alderman.

"Say, if youse don't open dat door I'll cut youse up, d'ye understand?" said the young tough, and he waved a jackhrife in the air.

Mr. McMurray concluded that it was better to be sound and whole than hacked up with a knife, so he turned the key in the door and the young man walked out in a very loisurely manner and started up Fourth avenue.

Then Mr. McMurray began to shout "Police!" Robbers!" and followed the burgiar, although he was in undress uniform. When he began to scream the burgiar began to run.

Policeman Hutchkiss was standing on Fourth avenue, near Thirty-third street, when he saw a man running toward him, and further down the avenue he could see a figure dressed in white waving its arms. He caught the man who was nearest to him and took him back to where the figure was standing. The ex-Alderman explained the situation between shivers.

The young man had the knives and money in his pockets. He was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and Justice Taintor held him in \$1,000 bail for trial. "Say, youse shet your mouth, see, and open

Policeman Cronghan Says the Pinger-Chew-er Did Not Draw a Pistol,

Charles J. Shields and John J. Sullivan, the two policemen of the Mulberry street station Sowery, on Wednesday, and assaulted Henry Iba, the proprietor's brother, were arraigned before Justice McMahon at the Tombs Police Court yesterday for examination.

According to the testimony of most of the witpesses, Shields was the aggressor in every case three witnesses had sworn positively that Shields had a revolver in his hand, and that Policeman Croughan attempted to take it from him Croughan went on the stand and swore to just the opposite.

He said that Shields did not have a revolver in his hand, but that he, the witness, took one out of his pocket.

Justice McMahon turned to Croughan and said: "If I find that what these witnesses have teetified to is true, I will commit you for perjury."

testined to is true, rule jury."

Lawyer O'Reilly, who appeared for the two accused policemen, asked that the taking of the final complaint be deferred until Saturday. The Justice granted his request. Then he turned to Croughan and said; "Do you want to correct your statement made under oath just now?" to which Croughan replied in the negative. live.
Sullivan's bond was signed by John J. Riordan, a milk dealer, of 91 Roosevelt streets. Shields had already given bail.

MRS. LITTLE'S SUICIDE.

Might Have Been Besuscitated if Her Hus-

EXETER, N. H., Jan. 10.—The suicide of Mrs. ohn Little of Atkinson last Monday was marked by peculiar circumstances. Mrs. Little was morning to have quarrelled violently with her the house, hurling a lamp at him as he went to an outbuilding to grind an axe. On returning in about twenty minutes he found his wife hanging by a halter in the attic.

He did not cut her down, but left her hang-

He did not cut her down, but left her hanging while he harnessed his horse and drove away ostensibly for assistance. Not until forty-five minutes later did he return with neighbors, and Mrs. Little was then beyond resuscitation, though the body was still warm.

There is hardly the shadow of a doubt that she was still alive when her husband first discovered her, and could then have been resuscitated. The case is likely to be officially investigated.

The dead woman had been married to Mr. Little about two years. It is no secret that their married life had been unhappy. It was the second marriage for both parties, the wife having been divorced from her first husband. Mr. Little's first wife died suddenly less than three years ago while dressing to attend a funeral.

MRS. LANGTRY SUED. Her Agent of Three Years Ago Says She Owes Him 8489.

BOSTON, Jan. 10 .- Mrs. Langtry is the defendant in a civil suit commenced in the Municipal Court by Frank Carlor Griffiths. The action is rought to recover \$439. The plaintiff, who was her manager for a tour extending over the was her manager for a tour extending over the season of 1891-2, says that this amount is a balance remaining due to him.

The entire amount which Mr. Griffiths alleges he expended is \$1,630, but this is cut down by the receipt by him of \$1,200 from Mme. Modjeska for a season's rental of Mrs. Langtry's parlor car. The defendant denies owing him anything. The plaintiff has agreed to allow the case to go over until the defendant is in this vicinity.

No Pay for Negligent Election Inspectors, More than 9,000 inspectors, poll clerks, and sallot clerks were employed at the November election. They have not been paid. The delay was principally due to complaints made by the City Club to the Police Commissioners that many election officers had not complied with the requirements of the law, and that they were not entitled to be paid. For the past two days the clerks in the Bureau of Elections have been looking over the registry books and poil lists. They discovered many incomplete registries and clerical errors by the score. While the mistakes may have been unintentional on the part of the officers under the law, no certificates of pay can be issued to them. Chief Clerk Allen said yesterday that there were about 1,600 inspectors and poil elerks to whom the chief of the bureau and the Police Commissioners will not issue certificates for their pay. These men or their assigns will have to sue the city to get the money. Nearly all of them have sold their claims. not entitled to be paid. For the past two days

Work of the Hospital Newspaper Society. The twentieth report of the Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, which collects dis-carded newspapers and periodicals for hospitals, shows that in the year ending Nov. 1, 1894, 6,310 books, 18,853 magazines, 63,326 weeklies and illustrated papers, and 152,356 newspapers and illustrated papers, and 152,350 newspapers were collected from the various boxes of the society and were distributed. Besides what was sont to the twenty-six city institutions, with their 17,000 inmates, reading matter was distributed among 142 other places in Iwenty States and Territories, comprising free libraries, life-saving stations, lighthouses, &c. There is a strong demand for foreign papers, of which the society has not had enough. The receipts of the year were \$1.557.60, and on Dec. I, 1894, there was a balance of \$439.12 in the treasury.

Coffee Exchange Wants a Clearance System. In the words of one of the polished members of the Coffee Exchange yesterday, "our managers got it where the gentle giraffe had the diphtheria." The member referred to the resuit of the annual meeting held earlier in the suit of the annual meeting held earlier in the day, when the members, by a vote of 45 to 24, declared for a Clearing House system. J. H. Taylor introduced a resolution to this effect, and Cornelius R. Morrison, one of the best known members in the coffee trade, in a speech supporting Mr. Taylor's resolution, warned the managers "that this is not a year for hosses." The resolution was then adopted. The managers have all along opposed a Clearing House system.

Subscribers Kick Against the N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Company.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 10 .- About thirty Asbury Park subscribers to the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, dissatisfied with the rates charged for service, ordered with the rates charged for service, ordered their telephones removed to-day. These subscribers some time ago threatened to withdraw their patronage and organize a local telephone company unless the rates were reduced. Articles of incorporation for the new company have been prepared. The striking telephone subscribers, by preconcerted agreement, refused to answer calls to-day, and there was much valuringing of bells.

ECZEMA

Most Distressing of Skin Diseases Instantly Relieved by

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS

A warm bath with Cuticura Soap, and a single application of Cutlcura, the great Skin Cure, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy and permanent cure when all other methods and remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all continental cities. British depot. F. Nawemay & Sons. I, King-Edward-et, London. Foyres Davo & Chaucal Cosr., Sols Props. Solston, U. S. A.

BING BING'S CRAMPED CELLS. The Assembly Prisons Committee May Re-ommend a New Prison Building.

Word came from Albany yesterday that the on Prisons will declare that the sanitary condition of Sing Sing prison is in great need of improvement and express the opinion of several members of the committee that a new prison is needed. The despatch said that some of the buildings, including the mess room, would be shown to be unfit for use. Warden Sage was not at the prison last evening when a reporter for THE SUN called there, but Deputy Warden Connaughton said:

"I don't know what the report of the Assen bly committee will recommend, for I heard nothing said about it when the committeemen were here. They spent two or three days going about with Warden Durston, and the night they left Mr. Durston went up stairs sick and never came down alive. I can think of only three things which the report might deal withthe smallness of the cells, the lack of closets and washstands in them, and the low ceiling of the mess room. There may be other things, of course, which the committee has noticed, but I cannot now think what they are. Every Warden I have been under has said the ceils should be larger. And if we ever get larger ceils I think undoubtedly water closets and stationary washstands will come with thim. Our dark ceils, which were built fitteen years ago, have closets and washstands, as have the ceils in the death house, but those in the main building have all been built upon the plan of the original jail, which was put up in 1826, and has been extended from time to time. They are well ventilated, but are too cramped.

"The mess hall, which occupies the basement under the chapels, is not an airy place, especially in hot weather. It is about 40x125 feet, with a ceiling about 11 or 12 feet high, and holds 1,180 men. The ceiling should be 20 feet high. But we are building a new mess hall and chapel, and the old one it was intended should be torn down to allow more light and air to the main building. The other buildings, the shops, I think are all right. They have closests and runring water." and washstands in them, and the low ceiling of

SENATOR DALY OBSTREPEROUS. Judge Hadspeth Warns Him Not to Use Language Fit for Barrooms.

Senator William D. Daly defended Jacques Enthoven, a collector, who was tried in the General Sessions Court in Jersey City yesterday for former employers, Hugh Cassidy & Co. of this fective, and moved that it be quashed. He attacked the Prosecutor's office, charging that in-

dictments were loosely drawn.

Judge Hudspeth interrupted the Senator, saying: "This Court has grown tired of hearing your tirades against the Prosecutor's office your tirades against the Prosecutor's office, They have become very monotonous. As a matter of fact, this Court has yet to hear of an indictment prepared by Mr. Noonan which has been successfully attacked."

The Senator renewed his attack, and Judge Hudspeth rapped his gavel and said: "Such language may be fit for barrooms, but it will not be permitted here."

"I don't propose to be bulldozed!" shouted Senator Daly.

"I don't propose to be buildozed; shouted Senator Daly,
"Mr. Daly will use proper language and conduct himself properly," said Judge Hudspeth,
"or he will be punished for contempt."
"Fifty per cent, of the indictments," exclaimed the Senator, "would be held bad if the
unfortunates had money and could carry their
cases up to the higher courts. We practise law
for money nowadays, it used to be a distinguished honor to be a member of the bar, but it
is not so now." "The Senator had better retire from the pro-fession and save his honor from being suilied," remarked Mr. Noosan, and everybody in the room laughed.

HER HANDS WERE BLOODY. The Boarder Was Forward, and She Struck

Him with an Axe. Isabella Demilitto of 230 Chrystie street was found in Mulberry street on Wednesday night by Policeman Sloane with her hands all bloody. Her husband works at night, she said, and that night, after be had gone to his work, Donato Mastro, who boards with them, had come into her room and attempted to take lib-erties with her. She resisted, and he struck her. Then she struck him with an axe.

Sloane arrested her and started to find Do-nato. The neighbors in Chrystie street said that he had left the house after he was struck, and had not returned.

The woman was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday and held in default of \$1,500 bail.
The police have not found Donato.

SARLES SURRENDERS HIMSELF. Accused of Having Issued a Worthless

8100 Check. Bailey D. Sarles, a commission merchant of West Somers, Westchester county, appeared in the Morrisania Court yesterday accompanied by bondsman, William H. Nelson of 210 West Thirty-fifth street, and gave himself up on a Thirty-fifth street, and gave himself up on a charge of grand larceny. The complainant in the case is Dwight E. Fowler of 707 Morris avenue. Fowler accuses Sarles of having given him a worthless check for \$100 drawn on the Putnam County National Hank in December. Sarles learned that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, and on advice of his counsel gave himself up. He waived examination and was held in \$1,000 ball for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

NEWARK'S MAYOR AGAINST SERUM. That Is, He Doesn't Want the City to Manu-

tacture It. Mayor Lebkuecher of Newark vetoed yesterday the resolution of the Common Council to appropriate \$5,000 for an anti-toxine plant. The Mayor would not make public his reasons for his action. It is known that he has confor his action. It is known that he has con-sulted with prominent physicians, and the in-ference is that the weight of opinion was against the city expending the noney. Dr. Her-old, who has taken a deep interest in the sub-ject as a member of the Board of lisaith, said yesterday that before the Mayor's veto was written almost enough money had been sub-scribed privately to buy the horses and equip an establishment for producing the serum.

MRS. SALLADE'S NEIGHBORS. Ten Housen in Her Street Sold at Anction

D. P. Ingraham & Co, sold yesterday at auction, at 111 Broadway, ten houses in West Twenty-fourth street, against some of which, including the Arlington Hotel, Mrs. Salwhich, including the Arringue Total, and acceptly made her crusside. The property was sold in two parcels. Nos. 36 to 44, five five story brick dwellings, on a plot 75x198.9, were sold to Robert Gordon for \$120,000. Nos. 46 to 54, five four-story brick dwellings, on a plot 89x 98, 9, were sold to Ottinger fires, for \$134,000. The sale was made on an order of partition of the Hettrick estate.

Another Farm Long Company in Difficulty. A number of Wall street firms received yeaterday a circular signed by the Fidelity Loan and Trust Company of Sloux City, Is., sonoune ing that owing to the stringent times and the had crops the company was compelled to default bardores, by preconcerted agreement, refused to answer calls to day, and there was much with ringing of bells.

McClave Wise This Time.

The dismissal of the suit brought by ex-Police Commissioner John McClave against John Gibb, arising out of insurance policies for \$8.000 which were issued on McClave's lumber yard at 602-610 West Twenty-account at the McCoppliss's offices is the office of W. G. Clapp, Treasurer of the Fidelity Lean and Trust Company, it wall street, is the trustes for the delventure bonds, and just above the McCoppliss's offices is the office of W. G. Clapp, Treasurer of the Fidelity Lean and Trust Company, it is said at footh of these bursts of the delventure bonds and the stock-fill was demanded by fire in April, 1803, has been reversed by the General Term of the Superior Course.

WORKING GIRLS' CLUBS.

MISS DODGE SAIS THEY DO NOT NEED LIFTING UP.

She Tells the National Council of Jawish Women That the Woman of Toll Har Much to Teach the Woman of Leisare, Miss Grace Dodge addressed the New York branch of the National Council of Jewish Women at Temple Emanu-El yesterday afternoon. The meeting was held in the vestry room, and several prominent rabble were present by special invitation of Mrs. Alexander Kohn who was recently elected President of the branch. Among the guests were Dr. G. Gott-hell, Dr. K. Kohler, Dr. H. P. Mendes, Dr. Aaron Wise, Dr. Stephen Wise, Dr. M. H. Harris, Dr. D. S. Mendes, and Dr. L. Witner of Brobklyn.
Miss Dodge's remarks followed a paper read

by Miss Carrie Wise upon "Working Girls' Clubs and How to Improve Them." Miss Dodge took decided exception to the ideas advanced by Miss Wise, who placed the clubs in the category of institutions sustained by charitable and philanthropic people, and urged that women of leisure so among the members of the clubs and

"Almost every woman can be trained to be a helpful member of society," said Miss Wise, "if kind hands are held out to help her unward. and refined, gentle women give her the benefit of their thoughts and training." Miss Dodge made it apparent that she considered many of the "working girls," of whom Miss Wise had spoken, far superior to the average woman of elsure and, therefore, not in need

leisure and, therefore, not in need of being lifted up. Miss Dodge declared that the trus working girls' clubs were distinctly cooperative, and not in any sense dependent upon charity.

"The girls who are members of these clubs," said Miss Dodge, "are very much annoyed to have the word philanthropy used in connection with the clubs, as I am also. I have been connected with these clubs for years, and my experience has taught me that brains are largely represented by the wage earners and not by the women of leisure. We say the working women do not think. They think as we do not think."

Miss Dodge said she had known much about most of the strikes that had occurred in late years, and she spoke of one which had crippled completely its trade. "After the strike was over," said she, "I learned that the planner and originator was a very quiet, meek little member of one of the working girls' clubs. She had disappeared suddenly, and when she returned at the end of six weeks, she informed us, when questioned, that she had been leading the strike. That woman, unaided by any one, had, through her own brains and energy, secured several advantages and bettered the condition of her is-

vantages and bettered the condition of her sisters."

Miss Dodge said further that the principles of the club were cooperation, self-government, and self-reliance. "Club life to these women means friendship," she added: "the deepest and most sincere friendship." She declared that it was a privilege to share the society of many of the members of the clubs. "If you begin to think you are better than these wage-earners," said she, "you are not fit to be a member of the club. You had better stay away. If you knew the heroism of many of the lives of these workers, the grandeur of their characters, you would feel often that you could sit at their feet and learn of them, instead of going among them with the idea of lifting them up. Many of the clubs have none of the beautiful material influence of which Miss Wise speaks but they have the strength of unity and the deepest of purpose and thought. They are destined to be a power.

"I speak as a member of the clubs. We are

purpose and thought. They are destined to be a power.

"I speak as a member of the clubs. We are often misunderstood. We want to stand for ourselves, and do not want to be taken care of. The principles of self-reliance and self-government bring out our womanhood in all its glory, and the cooperation of the woman of leisure and the wage earner, working together side by side, is what is wanted. I do not wish to disparage Miss Wise's paper, but we are indignant when they say we are subjects for charity.

Miss Dodge's remarks were applauded. The branch elected Mrs. Leopold Stern Vice-President, the vacancy being made by the resignation of Mrs. Samuel Greenbaum.

SUPERINTENDENT WEST'S ACCUSER. Said to Be a Man Named Manheim Who Acted for Schmittberger.

Collector Kilbreth said yesterday that, notwithstanding the statement made at the French line office on Wednesday, the complaint against Superintendent West of the French line ier had been dismissed by the Customs authorities, no decision has yet been reached. The Colector admitted that he did not give much weight to the charge against Superintendent West, but, nevertheless, he said that it was a mistake to say that the Custom House people had dismissed the complaint. Further investigation is in progress. The Collector and Deputy Collector H. DeForest Baidwin, who has the matter in his immediate charge, still do not think it proper to give the name of the informer, who brings a charge two years old against West. It is said that the informer's name is Manheim, and that he has acted as attorney for Capt. Schmittberger. Jacob Manheim of 280 Broadway said that he had not brought any charge against West. There are several other Manheims, and one of them will undoubtedly raise his right hand to-day and admit that, acting for Capt. Schmittberger, he made the charge against Superintendent West.

Business Troubles Deputy Sheriff Carraher took possession yes terday of the place of business of Moses & Guthnan, importers of laces and dress trimmings a 21 and 23 Mercer street, on executions aggregating \$31,939. Julius J. Frank, attorney for the judgment creditors, said that the failure was the result of dull business and changes in styles of dress trimmings. The liabilities are about \$80,000, with nominal assets in excess of that amount.

Deputy Sheriff Lipsky has put a keeper in the

store of Schindler & Co., hatters, at 48 West Thirtieth street, on an execution for \$289 in favor of W. H. Mooney.

Deputy Sheriff McGinnis has received an execution against Samuel Groha, manufacturer of cigars at 312 East Houston street, for \$1,711 in favor of Abraham Riesenburger.

Denuty Sheriff Mulvaney has received an execution for \$70,109 against McCracken & Semmle, railroad contractors of New York and Pittsburgh, in favor of the Carnegie Steel Company of Pennsylvania. The execution is directed against the joint property of the firm and the individual property of Wm. V. McCracken, whose office is at 13 William street. The claim is on a demand note made by the firm at Pittsburgh, dated July 29, 1893, for \$70,000 to the order of the Pittsburgh, Akron and Western Railroad Company, which endorsed it and delivered it to the Carnegie Steel Company. The note was secured by \$180,000 bonds of the railroad company as collateral, the firm having built that railroad. store of Schindler & Co., hatters, at 48 West

A Jury Decides that Blacksmith Mettloch Didn't Kill Rimself.

Cornelius B. Seaman, a blacksmith of Port Washington, yesterday got a verdict in the Queens county Supreme Court of \$525 against the Prudential Life Insurance Company on two men, Jacob Mettloch. In January last Mettloch was found dead in Seaman's barn. A rope used to lower feed from the haymow was found wrapped around his neck and his body was in an upright position leaning against a ladder. A Coroner's jury found that Mettloch committed suicide. The insurance company refused to pay the policies, asserting that the man had taken his own life. Lawyer John B. Merrill set up the theory that Mettloch was seized with heart disease while descending from the mow, where he had been aleeping after a spree, fell, and became entangled in the rope, which had nothing to do with his death. The jury rendered a verdict for the full amount with interest. men, Jacob Mettloch. In January last Mettloch

Arrested for a Crime Committed Three Years Ago.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 10.—Fred D. Murdock arrived at the jail here to-day, having been arrested at Cleveland, O., yesterday for robbing the oyster houses at Bayport and Saville early the cyster houses at Earport and Savine early in February, 1892. James L. Ryan and Frank Corey, who helped him, are serving terms in Sing Sing and Elmira Reformatory. Murdock escaped. On Christmas an express package arrived for his mother at Sayville from Ohio. Deputy Sheriff John S. Wells found that Murdock had turned carpenter. He married in Ohio and has two children.

Consul to Algiers, was cremated yesterday at Fresh Pond, L. I. Mr. Mahoney was 83 years old He was the father-in-law of Robert L. McDer-mott, brother of Allen L. McDermott, Clerk of the New Jersey Court of Chancery. Mr. Mahoney was born in Germany of Irish parentage, and was for many years engaged in business in France. He had a large art collection.

Octogenarian Mahoney's Body Cremated.

The body of John Mahoney, ex-United States

A New York Fishermen's Union. The New York Fishermen's Protective Union has been formed, and a meeting will be held in a few days at 51 South street, the headquarters of the Atlantic Coast Scamen's Union to perfect the organization. James H. Williams has been made temporary secretary. The object of the union is to reform abuses which the fishermen-eay they labor under, particularly the crews of Sching smacks which trade at Falton Market.

A NEW DISCOVERY BY THE SHAKERS.

For more than a hundred years the Mount Lebanon Shakers have studied the cultivation of medicinal plants and sought to extract from them their healing essences. Their labor has not been spent in vain. They have made a discovery that will prove a blessing to mankind. It consists of a cordial that causes immediate relief in cases of indigestion. The importance of this discovery will be apparent when we realise that nearly nine-tenths of all our sufferings are caused by dyspepsia or indigestion. Nearly every person you meet has this digestive trouble in some of its varied forms—slok headache, distress after eating, pain and fulness in the chest after eating, pain and fulness in the chest after eating, paintation of the heart, &c., are but symptoms of indigestion. To relieve these sufferings has been the study of the Shakers and they have succeeded. The reason the Shaker Digestive Cordial has such an immediate and salutary effect is that it causes the food caten to be digested, for it is undigested food that causes the distress. The cordial causes the food to be digested before there is time for it to ferment and sour on the stomach. When the food is so digested the gives strength and vigor to the feeble body, makes one feel bright and cheerful, and makes one gain in fiesh.

The Digestive Cordial is so prompt in its action that the very first dose will have a perceptibly favorable result. It gives immediate relief.

In order to prove this statement small trial

action that the very first does win independent perceptibly favorable result. It gives immediate realisf.

In order to prove this statement small trial bottles placed in the druggists' hands can be obtained for ten cents each. This trial bottle will have a decided benedicial effect, and will satisfy any one that the Cordini is adapted to his case. After a trial give praise to the Shakers of Mount Lebanon, N. Y.—Adv.

FREAKS OF A PHONOGRAPH. Three Bays and Nights of "Tommy At-

There has been a runaway phonograph at Everett's dining rooms in Vesey street this week. It began to run away on Sunday morning. Just after the traveiling superintendent had fixed it all up with a new charge in the bat-tery that runs it, and a new tune on top. Some-body dropped a nickel in the slot and was astounded at the vigor with which the phonograph began its performance. It was perfectly pparent that the man who announced the com ing song of " Tommy Atkins " was possessed of a terrible voice, and that he had also had the benefit of a concentrator in talking into the machine. He had been particularly vehement in speaking the word "York" in giving the name of the phonograph company. The listener could absolutely feel the violent pounding that

could absolutely feel the violent pounding that
the plane had get by the accompanist, and the
ainger had done some very energetic work, too,
and all of this was reproduced with a vim. From
the time that this first customer dropped his
nickel in the machine never stopped until Thursday morning. For the whole of the first day it
kept up the same din. After that it began to get
toned down. By Tuesday night the dents in the
cylinder were smoothed off so that "Tommy
Atkins" was quite pleasant to listen to.
Then began a curious change—a sort of
"Turkish Patrol" effect. Gradually all the
lighter notes of both the voice and of the plane
were lost and the song became a sort of anvil
chorus, with a faint trace of words accompanying the heavy chords of the plane. By Wednesday night nothing was left but the hammer
effect, except in the introduction. It was curious to listen to that, for out of a chaos of inarticulate sounds there suddenly came out that
one word "York," followed by the last effect of
the last dents which the able-bodied planist had
been able to drive into the cylinder. The battery was exhausted yesterday morning and the
machinery stopped.

BISHOP DUNCAN'S INJUNCTION.

Warns Tobacco-chewing Conference Delegates Against a Bad Habit, JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 10.-Bishop W. W. uncan of South Carolina, in opening the Florida Methodist Conference here, cautioned those of the 113 ciericals and lay delegates who of the 113 clericals and lay delegates who chewed tobacco not to expectorate on the floor or on the handsome new carpet which has recently been put down in the McTyreire Memorial Church. He told them that if they must chew tobacco they should go outside or bring their own cuspidors.

The Rev. J. P. Depass put in a good word for the preachers, saying that on Tuesday he was in a railway passenger conch with twenty of them and not one in the crowd chewed tobacco. He believed that but few of those present used the weed.

W. D. CURRIER GOES WEST.

Said to Mave Sold Out His Restaurant to William D. Currier, proprietor of the restaurant at 144 Fulton street, has gone West, either to Colorado or California, for his health. His brother Edward A. Currier is in charge of the restaurant, and it is reported that William D. Currier has given him a bill of sale of the place. E. A. Currier would not say last night whether this was so or not. The amount involved is currently reported to be \$57,000. In 1891 W. D. bought out E. A. (for \$25,000, it was said at the time), giving notes and chattel mortgages as security.

Federation of Labor Convention. ALBANY, Jan. 10 .- At to-day's session of the State Federation of Labor a communication was read from the Clothing and Garment Trimmers' Association of New York asking aid. The Sec retary was directed to notify the association that its dues for a year were unpaid. A long discussion then ensued on the best methods to be taken to secure the repeal of the conspiracy be taken to secure the repeal of the conspiracy law. A suggestion that an appeal be sent to Gov. Morton asking that a special message on the conspiracy question be sent to the Legislature was finally adopted; also, a resolution urging the Legislature to repeal certain sections of the Penal Code relative to conspiracy.

There was a two hours' discussion on a resolution of Delegate Heimerdinger of New York city, which would have had the effect, if adopted, of affiliating the Federation with the Socialist Labor party in an independent political movement. Mr. Gempers and others attacked the resolution on the ground that the Federation could not afford to become the tail to the Socialist Labor kite, and it was defeated—42 to Scialist Labor kite, and it was defeated—42 to the final session of the Convention will be held to-morrow, when officers will be chosen for the ensuing year.

Nothing Suppressed by Mr. Gilroy. A story published yesterday gave the substance of a report indicating loose methods in the Dock Department made by Commissioner of Accounts Wahle to Mayor Gilroy in November, 1893. The story was to the effect that the report had been suppressed and had not before been published. Ex-Mayor Gilroy resented this been published. Ex-Mayor Gilroy resented this statement and said he had suppressed no report. He furnished yesterday a copy of his letter dated Nov. 14, 1893, to the Dock Commissioners, transmitting Mr. Wahle's report to the Dock Board, and the Dock Board furnished its reply, dated Nov. 17. Mr. Gilroy said that his letter and the report of Commissioner Wahle, with the answer of the Dock Commissioners, which was a complete answer to Mr. Wahle's strictures, were furnished to the newspaper reporters, and the substance of them was printed at the time.

Serosis Gives a Musical Tea. Scrosis gave a musical tea yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf. The large banquet hall was crowded to its capacity with guests in spite of the all sorts of weather which prevailed. The entertainment was given to swell the philanthropic fund of the club, which is devoted to thropic fund of the club, which is devoted to the aid of needy members. Miss Marcella Lindh sang several scloe: the Ladies' Mandolin Club and the New York Ladies' Quartette were size heard. Mr. Hubert Arnold delighted the audience with several violin selections, and Mrs. Wesley-Smith recited, responding to a double encore. Plane solos were played by Miss Gratude Betz, and Mr. Howland and Mr. Perry Averill sang. A duct, with mandolin and guitar accompaniment, was given by the Abbott Sisters, and the Sorosis Carol Club slee sang. At the conclusion of the programme tea was served. Mrs. Roswell P. Flower was one of the guests.

Br. Meyer's Wife May Escape a Meavy

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre and Lawyer W. J. O'Sullivan, counsel for Mrs. Marie Meyer, the wife of Dr. Henry Meyer, had a rie Meyer, the wife of Dr. Henry Meyer, had a conference yesterday as the indictment pend-ing against Mrs. Meyer in which she is jointly indicted with the husband for poisoning Ludwig Brandt. It was rumored after the conference that it was possible that the indictment against Mrs. Meyer might be dismissed, or that she might be allowed to plead guilty to a minor de-gree of homicide. Meyer was sentenced to State prison for life.

"It will all come out in the wash,"

rou we Pearline